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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/887,618	06/22/2001	Travis J. Parry	10007301-1	7356

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EXAMINER	
HUNTSINGER, PETER K	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2625	

DATE MAILED: 08/23/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/887,618	PARRY, TRAVIS J.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Peter K. Huntsinger	2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *31 May 2006*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-13 and 15-21* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-13 and 15-21* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-21 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-13 and 15-21 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wood et al. Patent 6,965,958, and in further view of Wolff Patent 6,738,841 and Tyler et al. Patent 5,638,498.

Referring to claim 1, Wood et al. disclose a method of managing stored print jobs of a printing device, comprising: providing a printing device (copier/printer 15 of Fig. 1, col. 2, lines 56-58) incorporating a web server (col. 1-2, lines 60-67, 1-4), said web server linked to a network (col. 5, lines 5-18); initiating a remote request over said network for a web page from said web server (step 120 of Fig. 3, col. 5, lines 65-67), said web page having at least one applet tag referencing at least one applet thereby (col. 5, lines 3-12); transmitting said web page over said network (col. 4, lines 45-49); downloading and displaying said web page using a web browser (col. 6, lines 1-8); downloading said at least one applet using said web browser in response to

downloading said web page (col. 6, lines 1-8), said at least one applet programmed for providing control over data stored in job retention memory of said printing device (col. 6, lines 35-40); and managing said data stored in job retention memory using said at least one applet operating within said web browser (col. 3, lines 44-48). Wood et al. do not disclose expressly a web server within a printer. Wolff discloses a web server within a printer (Printer Server 255 of Fig. 2, col. 5, lines 42-49). Wood et al. and Wolff are combinable because they are from the same field of printing systems. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to utilize a web server within a printer. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow the printer to transfer documents without requiring a separate external computer. Woods et al. do not disclose expressly translating said data from rasterized images into a format compatible with a software application used to create said data. Tyler et al. disclose translating data from rasterized images into a format compatible with a software application used to create said data (col. 2-3, lines 55-67, 1-12). The compressed rasterized images are translated into a non-compressed format. Woods et al. and Tyler et al. are combinable because they are from the same field of printing systems. At the time of the invention, it would have obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to compress stored images. The motivation for doing so would have been to reduce the memory space required for storing the images. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Wolff and Tyler et al. with Wood et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

Referring to claim 2, Wood et al. disclose the method according to claim 1, further comprising requesting said at least one applet to retrieve a portion of said data from said job retention memory (col. 6, lines 35-40).

Referring to claim 3, Wood et al. disclose the method according to claim 1, further comprising providing a workstation configured with said web browser (col. 4, lines 49-52).

Referring to claim 4, Wood et al. disclose the method according to claim 1, further comprising executing said at least one applet using a Java Virtual Machine platform on a workstation (col. 4, lines 57-65).

Referring to claim 5, Wood et al. disclose the method according to claim 1, wherein said web browser comprises a java-enabled web browser (col. 4, lines 57-65).

Referring to claim 6, Woods et al. disclose the method of claim 1, wherein managing said data comprises viewing images of stored print jobs (col. 6, lines 3-8). Woods et al. does not disclose expressly viewing rasterized images. Official Notice is taken that viewing rasterized files is obvious and well known in the art. Woods et al. disclose viewing an unspecified type of file and a raster file is simply a generic type of image file such as a BMP, TIFF, GIF, or JPEG. The motivation for utilizing rasterized files would be that most printers required images to be rasterized before printing.

Referring to claim 7, Wood et al. disclose the method of claim 6, wherein said at least one applet functions as a file viewer (col. 6, lines 3-8).

Referring to claim 8, Wood et al. disclose the method according to claim 1, wherein managing said data includes displaying a list of print jobs stored in said job retention memory (col. 3-4, lines 66-67, 1-2).

Referring to claim 9, Wood et al. disclose the method according to claim 8, wherein managing said stored data comprises at least one of printing, removing, or changing the priority of at least one print job in said list of print jobs (col. 6, lines 41-45).

Referring to claim 10, Wood et al. disclose the method according to claim 8, wherein managing said stored data comprises rescheduling at least one print job in said list of print jobs (col. 3, lines 44-48).

Referring to claim 11, Wood et al. disclose the method according to claim 1, wherein managing said stored data comprises categorizing said data into user selected categories (col. 6-7, lines 66-67, 1-3). Woods et al. disclose allowing the user to access a library of documents, which would be a category of all documents on the server.

Referring to claim 12, Wood et al. disclose the method according to claim 1, wherein managing said stored data comprises creating copies of portions of said data (col. 3, lines 33-35).

Referring to claim 13, Woods et al. disclose managing stored data but does not disclose expressly converting portions of data into a printer control language. Official Notice is taken that it is obvious and well known in the art to convert a print job into a printer control language before printing the job. Woods et al. disclose sending a print job to a printer but does not expressly disclose the steps taken for preparing the file for printing. Converting the print job into a PCL file is a common step in sending a file to a

printer. The motivation for utilizing printer control language would be to describe images to a printer in instructions that could be understood by the printer.

Referring to claim 15, Woods et al. disclose a system for managing stored print jobs of a printing device, said system comprising: a printing device (copier/printer 15 of Fig. 1, col. 2, lines 56-58) incorporating a web server (col. 1-2, lines 60-67, 1-4), said web server linked to a network, said printing device comprising a job retention memory for storing print jobs sent by network-based devices (col. 6, lines 35-40); at least one workstation for communicating with said network, said at least one workstation having a web browser thereon (col. 4, lines 49-52); and at least one applet accessible by said at least one workstation (col. 6, lines 1-8), said at least one applet for managing stored data in said job retention memory of said printing device through user input on said at least one workstation (col. 3, lines 44-48). Wood et al. do not disclose expressly a web server incorporated within a printer. Wolff discloses a web server incorporated within a printer (Printer Server 255 of Fig. 2, col. 5, lines 42-49). Wood et al. and Wolff are combinable because they are from the same field of printing systems. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to utilize a web server within a printer. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow the printer to transfer documents without requiring a separate external computer. Woods et al. do not disclose expressly translating said data from rasterized images into a format compatible with a software application used to create said data. Tyler et al. disclose translating data from rasterized images into a format compatible with a software application used to create said data (col. 2-3, lines 55-67, 1-12). The compressed

rasterized images are translated into a non-compressed format. Woods et al. and Tyler et al. are combinable because they are from the same field of printing systems. At the time of the invention, it would have obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to compress stored images. The motivation for doing so would have been to reduce the memory space required for storing the images. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Wolff and Tyler et al. with Wood et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 15.

Referring to claim 16, Woods et al. disclose the system according to claim 15, wherein said web browser comprises a java-enabled web browser (col. 4, lines 57-65).

Referring to claim 17, Woods et al. disclose the system according to claim 15, further comprising a Java Virtual Machine platform provided on said at least one workstation (col. 4, lines 57-65).

Referring to claim 18, Woods et al. disclose the system according to claim 15, wherein said at least one applet is threaded to operate said web server (col. 5, lines 46-51).

Referring to claim 19, Woods et al. disclose the system according to claim 15, further comprising a Java console accessible by said at least one workstation (col. 5, lines 6-12).

Referring to claim 20, Woods et al. disclose a method of managing print jobs stored in job retention memory of a printing device (copier/printer 15 of Fig. 1, col. 2, lines 56-58), said system comprising: providing a printing device incorporating a web server (col. 1-2, lines 60-67, 1-4), said web server linked to a network (col. 5, lines 5-

18); providing a workstation, said workstation in communication with said network and configured with a java-enabled web browser and a Java Virtual Machine platform (col. 4, lines 57-65); initiating a request over said network for a web page from said web server using said java-enabled web browser (step 120 of Fig. 3, col. 5, lines 65-67), said request initiated by specifying a network address of said web page to said java-enabled web browser, said web page having at least one applet tag referencing at least one applet responsive to said request (col. 6, lines 1-3), transmitting said web page over said network to said java-enabled web browser (col. 4, lines 45-49); downloading and displaying said web page using said java-enabled web browser (col. 6, lines 1-8); downloading said at least one applet using said java-enabled web browser in response to downloading said web page, said at least one applet programmed to provide control over data stored in job retention memory of said printing device (col. 6, lines 35-40); executing said at least one applet using said Java Virtual Machine platform (col. 4, lines 57-65); and managing said data stored in job retention memory using said at least one applet operating within said web browser (col. 3, lines 44-48). Wood et al. do not disclose expressly a web server incorporated within a printer. Wolff discloses a web server incorporated within a printer, said web server linked to a network (Printer Server 255 of Fig. 2, col. 5, lines 42-49). Wood et al. and Wolff are combinable because they are from the same field of printing systems. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to utilize a web server within a printer. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow the printer to transfer documents without requiring a separate external computer. Woods et al. do not

disclose expressly translating said data from rasterized images into a format compatible with a software application used to create said data. Tyler et al. disclose translating data from a RIP'ed format into a format compatible with a software application used to create said data (col. 2-3, lines 55-67, 1-12). The compressed rasterized images are translated into a non-compressed format. Woods et al. and Tyler et al. are combinable because they are from the same field of printing systems. At the time of the invention, it would have obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to compress stored images. The motivation for doing so would have been to reduce the memory space required for storing the images. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Wolff and Tyler et al. with Wood et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 20.

Referring to claim 21, Woods et al. disclose a method of managing stored print jobs for a printing device having a web server linked to a network, said method comprising: initiating a remote request over said network for a web page from said web server (step 120 of Fig. 3, col. 5, lines 65-67) within said printing device (col. 1-2, lines 60-67, 1-4), said web page having at least one applet tag referencing at least one applet (col. 6, lines 1-3); transmitting said web page over said network (col. 4, lines 45-49); displaying said web page using a web browser (col. 6, lines 1-8); downloading said at least one applet in response to downloading said web page (col. 6, lines 35-40), said at least one applet programmed for providing control over data stored in job retention memory of said printing device (col. 3, lines 44-48); and managing said data stored in said job retention memory using said at least one applet (col. 3, lines 44-48). Wood et al. do not disclose expressly a web server incorporated within a printer. Wolff discloses

a web server incorporated within a printer, said web server linked to a network (Printer Server 255 of Fig. 2, col. 5, lines 42-49). Wood et al. and Wolff are combinable because they are from the same field of printing systems. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to utilize a web server within a printer. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow the printer to transfer documents without requiring a separate external computer. Woods et al. do not disclose expressly translating said data from rasterized images into a format compatible with a software application used to create said data. Tyler et al. disclose translating data from a RIP'ed format into a format compatible with a software application used to create said data (col. 2-3, lines 55-67, 1-12). The compressed rasterized images are translated into a non-compressed format. Woods et al. and Tyler et al. are combinable because they are from the same field of printing systems. At the time of the invention, it would have obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to compress stored images. The motivation for doing so would have been to reduce the memory space required for storing the images. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Wolff and Tyler et al. with Wood et al. to obtain the invention as specified in claim 21.

Conclusion

4. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Peter K. Huntsinger whose telephone number is (571)272-7435. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kimberly Williams can be reached on (571)272-7471. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

PKH

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